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When Albert died (personal recollections)

It's twenty years since Albert Meltzer died. Since I was there, I'd like to share what I remember. I went to the Solidarity Federation conference in Weston-super-Mare in 1996. I had a book of Nestor Makhno's essays and a return ticket. I was there on the final morning, I think all the conference stuff had been done, and people were gathering in the lounge. Albert suffered his stroke. I went with him in the ambulance. It seemed the obvious thing to do, since I'd known him for several years.

The hospital was on the edge of town, low rise with small trees round it. I well remember the ward and its waiting room. I went in everyday, I can't remember for how many days. I remember eating in the canteen, so I assume there were morning and afternoon visiting hours. Albert never regained consciousness, but he'd move in his sleep.

I also remember the hill over the road, which was a bit of a refuge for me. There were cowslips in the grass, a church and the stump of a windmill. The ridge of rock carried on to make an island out in the channel. I can hardly remember anything more about what else I did, though I did meet up with a local comrade.

I looked at that book of Makhno essays recently. The bookmark was a single ticket back to Weston-super-Mare. I must've gone away to give in my notice and move my stuff. The next day I got a phone call at breakfast time from Stuart to say that Albert had died. That was the 7th of May. After that, I stayed in Albert's flat in Lewisham and did whatever I could to help Stuart and Simon. They had their hands full, given that they had the funeral to organise – horse-drawn hearse, jazz band and all. And that was just the procession.



Inside: Anarchist Archives and Libraries

To Spread the Revolution

We gave Albert exactly the send-off he wanted. A full house, and no worthy cliches. The thing I remember best is the comedian. Noel James did a comedy routine at the crematorium. I don't know if this was planned, and he had nerves of steel, or if this was a beautiful ad lib. He turned his soft guitar case into an elephant's head (the neck of the guitar making the elephant's trunk) and launched into a long and very involved anecdote, taking it to the point where no-one knew what he was going on about. So he stopped. "If I'm going to die on stage, I'm in the right place, aren't I?" That brought the house down.

Less amusing was the carping in print (or was it sniping?) from some of those associated with Freedom Press at that time. We probably shouldn't have been surprised, given the long-standing disagreements involved. It was distasteful and it felt to me that there was arrogance as well as bad timing involved. It was insinuated that Albert's support for the Spanish resistance, or Stuart Christie in particular, was imaginary. *The Albert Memorial: the Anarchist Life and Times of Albert Meltzer* by Phil Ruff with contributions from other comrades (1997) corrects some of these 'misunderstandings'.

Sometimes I regret that Albert isn't around to laugh at some of the epic missing-the-point that you see in academic writing about anarchism. I'm sure he'd have been amused to hear a contemporary professor tell him that as he's not a philosopher, he's not *qualified* to contribute to anarchist thinking! Of course, his comrades – and those he has inspired – would beg to differ.

Though we miss him, we shouldn't be sad. He lived – and enjoyed – a life devoted to a cause. The tributes paid to him after his death give some indication of his contribution. And what did he leave undone? His autobiography tells us (as with the sign-painter in Heinrich Heine's short story): he never did paint any golden angels. But who would have it any other way?

John Patten

Note

A video of the funeral procession, service and wake is on Stuart Christie's facebook page:

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?v=512868175425287>

Photo cropped from: Red and black flags at Albert Meltzer's funeral by Col Longmore
<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/q83cvd>

To Spread the Revolution:

Anarchist Archives and Libraries

For anarchists—those defined in the most general terms as believing in a political and social theory of society without government and through voluntary relationships—the written and published word has been central to their movement. From early on, anarchists in the United States and Europe published and collected their ideas and written work. This published literature was one of the main sources of anarchist propaganda and a means to communicate and spread ideas. Newspapers, pamphlets, and, books were instrumental in sharing and documenting the philosophies and actions of the anarchist movement; anarchist libraries were a natural continuation and followed shortly thereafter.

Many early English language anarchist periodicals produced pamphlet series, often with some sort of anarchist library subtitle. For example, early American journals such as *Liberty*, *Free Society*, and *Mother Earth* had pamphlet series called the "Liberty Library," "Free Society Library," and the "Mother Earth Library." The long-running English anarchist paper *Freedom* also maintained a pamphlet series called the "Freedom Library." The collecting of anarchist ideas in this format became a regular feature of anarchist periodicals and publishers and developed a body of knowledge—or library—usually not available elsewhere, that anarchists and those curious about anarchist ideas could draw from, discuss, and share.

But anarchists were not only interested in publishing and distributing their ideas in pamphlet and, later, book series; they were also interested in libraries in the more traditional sense. In Philadelphia, a Radical Library was established as early as 1895 by the Ladies Liberal League of Philadelphia, a group that included anarchists Voltairine de Cleyre and Natasha Notkin and whose mission was to "repair a deficit in the public libraries by furnishing radical works upon subjects at convenient hours for working men and accessible to all at only a slight expense" (Falk, Pateman, & Moran, 2003, p. 459). This library would continue in various forms for at least the next 20 years. It became a social and political center for anarchists in the Philadelphia area, with anarchist Joseph Cohen taking an active role in their activities throughout the 1910s (Avrich, 2006, p. 60-61). Anarchists formed similar libraries and social centers in other major cities, such as the Progressive Library in New York City, where in 1906 a group of anarchists was

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arrested while holding a meeting to discuss Leon Czolgosz's assassination of President William McKinley five years earlier (Falk et al., 2003, p. 200).

In Europe, a similar interest in anarchist libraries was present in the Spanish Modern Schools. The Modern Schools were a rational educational project begun by Spanish anarchist Francisco Ferrer, and as part of this initiative, a publishing program and library were created (Avrich, 2006, p. 19-23). These Modern Schools spread to the United States after Ferrer's death, and when a Ferrer Modern School was founded in New York City in 1910, it included not only a school and meeting rooms, but also a library. A Francisco Ferrer Club in Chicago contained a "free library and reading room" (Avrich, 2006, p.78, 62). Later, in 1921, following Russian anarchist Peter Kropotkin's death, a new Kropotkin Library was built in his honor at the Stelton Modern School in Stelton, New Jersey (Avrich, 2006, p. 304).

Anarchists saw their libraries as vital social centers for their movement. These libraries were not simply places to collect social and political books that addressed anarchism; they were active locations for anarchism. They were meeting places and spaces to share, spread, and develop the ideas of the anarchist movement. Yet anarchists have also wanted to preserve their written propaganda and political culture for the future, and they have used and participated in the resources of more traditional institutional libraries. One of the oldest collections of anarchist material in the United States was established at the University of Michigan when anarchist and labor activist Joseph Labadie donated his personal papers and library there in 1911. This collection was later organized and further developed by anarchist Agnes Inglis, who was curator of the Labadie collection from 1925 until 1952 (Herrada, n.d.). The Labadie Collection today remains one of the most important collections of anarchist material in the United States. Emma Goldman would establish her and Alexander Berkman's archives at the International Institute of Social History (IISH) in Amsterdam in December 1938, a time when the IISH was collecting the papers of labor activists and other radical individuals throughout Europe as Nazism spread. Around the same time that Goldman was depositing her material, the IISH librarian smuggled anarchist Mikhail Bakunin's papers (as part of Max Nettlau's collection) out of Germany (International Institute of Social History, n.d.). In both of these cases, anarchists recognized the importance of

preserving their collections of books, papers, pamphlets, and ephemera for future use. These collections still exist and continue to be rich sources for documenting anarchist history, though they are held within larger institutions and among other non-anarchist collections. But they are the exception; most anarchist libraries and archives are located not within the boundaries of larger university or institutional walls, but very consciously outside them.

Anarchist libraries today

The proliferation of anarchist libraries, infoshops, and archives in the present day demonstrates that anarchists have maintained that instinct to preserve and provide access to anarchist literature. In most major cities, one can find at least some sort of anarchist infoshop with a library attached, and there are a growing number of online libraries and archives. In many cases, these collections have developed over time both as a continuation of a historical interest in using the written word and public space as propaganda to promote and explain anarchism, and also to fill a gap missing in more traditional, mainstream, and institutionally-based library and archival collections. These collections are rooted in the belief that access to anarchist literature was an important component of the movement, and in the reality that outside of the movement, anarchist literature was difficult or impossible to find.

Anarchists, by definition suspicious of the state and its institutions, have also wanted to protect their own historical writings and culture. As others have noted, "While there are of course some very notable collections in both state and university collections, the majority of anarchist materials remain in the hands of the producing communities, preserved by the people who participated in the very struggles that are being documented" (Hoyt, 2012, p. 32).

In many ways, anarchist libraries and archives today fit within the larger umbrella of independent community archives. Independent community archives should be seen as "social movements (or as elements of social movements)" that are part of the "development of subversive and counter-hegemonic social or public memories" according to Andrew Flinn and Mary Stevens (2009, p.4). Community archives can be defined broadly as the "grassroots activities of creating and collecting, processing and curating, preserving and making accessible collections relating to a particular community or specified subject" (Flinn & Stevens, 2009, p.5). These activities look different depending upon

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individual circumstances and communities, and often the activities that define a “community archives” may take place without the terms themselves ever being used (Flinn, 2007, p. 152). Flinn (2007) writes that “community histories or community archives are the grassroots activities of documenting, recording and exploring community heritage in which community participation, control and ownership of the project is essential” (p. 153). Collections organized and created around a shared identity and interest in anarchism and the anarchist movement situate anarchist libraries and archives firmly within the independent community archives movement.

In reviewing the development of community archives in the U.K. in working class and ethnic and religious minority communities, Flinn and Stevens (2009) suggest that these initiatives emerged out of an activist or oppositional political community or culture: “[m]ost if not all community archives are motivated and prompted to act by the (real or perceived) failure of mainstream heritage organizations to collect, preserve and make accessible collections and histories that properly reflect and accurately represent the stories of all society” (p. 6). These archives are often viewed not only as tools for education but also as weapons in struggle.

Community archives should not be seen as vanity projects, nor as alternatives to active struggle, but rather as acts of resistance, consciously made. This context helps explain why many community archives projects are hesitant or resistant to giving up autonomy over the management of the archives.

However, in maintaining full autonomy outside of mainstream institutional control, independent community archives are faced with many challenges to the sustainability of their projects. Financial stability, keeping the archives open, and managing the long-term preservation of the archives become ever-present and ever-increasing efforts. In one 2011 study of New Zealand community archives, Joanna Newman (2011) concluded that in fact those archives within a local council or other government institution had the most stable funding, skilled staff, and adequate space and materials to protect and preserve the archives. She further found that some of the community archives continued to exist “only because of the passion and commitment of one or two individuals” (p. 37-45). Newman’s findings are representative of community archives projects around the world. In many cases, the archives project has been developed and kept going through the deep enthusiasm and involvement of a few people;

however, maintaining such a project over the long term becomes harder. As Flinn and Stevens (2009) note, “[i]f resources remain scarce and the energy of key figures begins to wane, maintaining independence from the state and its institutions may become increasingly difficult for many independent community archives to sustain” (p. 17).

Anarchist libraries and archives make up one segment of community libraries and archives. They can range from a small collection of warped and dog-eared pamphlets and books, to a carefully curated and managed collection within a university setting, to a collection of links or PDF files on a website. Whatever the form these libraries take, they share some similarities. Like the independent community archives discussed above—with a few notable exceptions—most prefer to remain outside the scope of larger governmental and nonprofit organizations, instead relying on the volunteer service of a few committed individuals. These people see themselves as keeping anarchist history alive and contributing to the body of knowledge that makes up anarchism. These projects are not seen simply as an archive or library for the archive or library’s sake, but rather as part of the anarchist movement, and their work is a contribution to that movement. They are preserving the history of the anarchist movement to correct absences or mistakes in the historical record, as well as to inform and potentially help direct the future of the movement.

Surveying anarchist archives and libraries

In preparing the research for this article, I sent out a survey in 2012 and received responses from 26 anarchist archives and libraries throughout North America, Europe, South America, and Australasia. I was interested in questions of funding and sustainability, as well as staffing—how many people were involved with a project, what their skills and experiences were, and why they did the work they did.

The results of my survey found that of the 26 respondents, 14, or a little over half, are either fully self-funded by workers in their respective libraries or archives or funded through a combination of self-funding and donations. Of the rest, seven are funded through membership or research/reading fees in addition to fundraising. Only one archives, the Archivio-Biblioteca Enrico Travaglini in Italy, received any government money, and that was less than 1500 Euros per year; as they wrote, “funding is still insufficient” and supplemented through self-

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funding. The four remaining respondents were smaller anarchist collections within university libraries that are financed through their institutions. Excluding those collections within university libraries, all the libraries and archives depend entirely on volunteer labor, with the exception of the International Centre for Research on Anarchism (CIRA) in Switzerland, which is formally registered with the Swiss government as an association and has in the past been able to employ one person. CIRA also uses the labor of young men completing civilian service as an alternative to the military.

The size and scope of these archives vary widely, from collections of a few hundred books, pamphlets, and zines to those with over 20,000 items cataloged. Where collections are held also greatly varies, though the majority seem to be either in private homes (seven) or as part of other anarchist or radical spaces (six). Other locations include university settings, rented locations, or online only. Outside of the university setting, few appear to have purpose-built or stable and secure long-term storage. Interestingly, a substantial number of those responding (12) had at least one member within their group who worked in a library or archives or had library or archival expertise, though the major qualification for joining any of the projects seemed to be a willingness to do the work and an inclination toward or experience with anarchism and related social movements. A number of the more infoshop-type libraries, especially those with a lending library, offer some sort of formalized training program for new volunteers. While all of those responding to the survey said that their collection's focus was anarchism and anarchist history, whether at the local, national, or international level, only about half had any kind of articulated collection or acquisition policy. Many explained that they rely largely on donations and will accept anything that broadly fits under the definition of anarchism, excluding anarcho-capitalism/libertarianism. Some also made an explicit point about trying to keep state socialist and Marxist material out of their collections, while at the same time they maintained an agnostic position on the many strains and threads within the anarchist movement.

When asked what they understood as the purpose of their library or archives, people's responses ranged from some version of "preserving anarchist history and making it available to the anarchist movement" to "spreading the revolution." One wrote, "our purpose is to offer a lending library as well as a space

to archive independently-published materials." Many are interested in providing a place not just to preserve anarchist material, but to "promote libertarian thought" or to help people learn about anarchist ideas. Perhaps the Cowley Library best represents the number of different purposes that an anarchist library can have as they explain:

We initially conceived it as a sort of collectivized living room—a resource for the community of people who use the Cowley Club—sharing books, magazines, films and computers to make them accessible to everyone instead of just sitting in individual people's living rooms. The library also functions as a meeting space for groups to use and additionally aspires to function as an archive of the history of radical social struggles, especially in the local area.

Many of these libraries start as reading rooms and small lending libraries, often with the organizers' hopes of creating a meeting and gathering space. Over time, they begin to document and collect their own and their movements' history. Most respondents saw their projects as a combination of preserving anarchist history, helping to spread anarchist ideas, giving people the opportunity to learn about them, and participating in a concrete way in the anarchist movement. As another wrote, "We want to give people the chance to read from an anarchist perspective; books and magazines you don't find in the 'normal' libraries. We want to preserve our own history. Nobody else does...We see our library as 1 part of all these little things that all together make a big counter-culture against the current fucked up state of affairs." In many ways, these contemporary projects are not so different from their counterparts of a hundred years ago. Perhaps a member of the Australian online anarchist archive The Bastard Archive explained it most succinctly when he wrote that he sees the purpose of his project as "[t]o not forget what's come before us, to remember both victories and failures, and to disseminate ideas that might unfuck the world."

The Kate Sharpley Library

My interest in community archives generally and anarchist libraries and archives more specifically comes out of my personal participation in the Kate Sharpley Library (KSL). The KSL is an anarchist library and archive with its own very anarchist history. It was originally founded in 1979 as a radical library to serve the anarchist community in Brixton, London, and was connected to the 121 Anarchist

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Bookshop. Only later, when it moved out of London in 1991, did its main purpose change, morphing from a resource center to a special collection (and eventually archives) that focuses on documenting the history of anarchism (Longmore, 2004). Since 1991, the KSL has been maintained in a private home belonging to Barry Pateman. In 1999, Pateman moved to the United States and brought along the library. Over the next ten years, the collection has continued to grow and have a home with him. The KSL is currently housed in its own space in a 1500 square foot building and includes books, periodicals, pamphlets, articles, ephemera, manuscripts, and organizational archives. The library, located in California, usually has one to two in-person visitors per month, as well as regular research requests by email.

My participation in the KSL began with my interest in anarchist history and experience working in libraries and archives. For me, it was a way to use skills I already had to help preserve what I see as important, including rare material that is not available elsewhere. Other members of the KSL collective are two people in the U.K. with library training who help collect U.K. and European items, translate writing in foreign languages, and select and edit material that is published in periodic newsletters and pamphlets. We also have members in the U.S. who help with the technical side of things, from developing an open source online catalog to maintaining our website and online collections.

At the KSL, all work is voluntary and the format for participation is loose and informal. People become involved because they want and are able to help. While people often express a desire to help in the library, there are only about five who have a long-term involvement in the KSL. I have found in my own personal experience that the nature of the work is such that it is difficult for most people to sustain regular involvement in the project for a variety of reasons. While there are some wonderfully interesting materials in the collection, anarchists are also quite good at producing terrible materials, and beyond that, quite a bit of the general care and maintenance are the rather repetitive tasks such as filing, arranging material into a predetermined order, and simple cataloging. However, we do get visitors who are happy to help with some filing, shelving, or sorting for an hour or two.

Within the KSL, there are no formal decision-making procedures, and apart from a strict policy to collect only anarchist material or material that

substantially deals with anarchism, there are no formal collection policies. Perhaps our greatest collection development discussions are centered on exactly what the often permeable and porous definition of “anarchism” is, and where to draw the lines. Decisions are usually made because one member has the time and ability to carry through a project, or when a group of members has a chance to get together either in person or through email. All work is voluntary and takes place during members’ free hours, after work, on the weekends, or in other stolen time. This freedom in participation is both a benefit of the project and a weakness. Work—whether it is cataloging a book or other item, accessioning an archival collection, translating an article, editing a pamphlet, or updating the website—gets done because it is seen as important and members enjoy it, but it often gets done slowly and may not be members’ first priority, no matter how much they might wish it were.

Most funding for the project comes from the sale of pamphlets, duplicate books, and periodicals at anarchist bookfairs; subscribers to our bulletin; and a few sustaining members who send us \$10-20 per month in exchange for receiving the bulletin and any pamphlets we may publish. These funds never cover expenses, which range from simple things like printing costs to much larger expenses, such as ensuring the physical safety of the collections, buying an adequate supply of acid free folders and boxes, paying for the shipping of large items donated to the library, and having the funds available to purchase rare or expensive materials.

From its establishment, the KSL made the conscious decision that regardless of its financial situation, it must remain in the hands of anarchists and outside the hands of state institutions. That belief was present at its inception in 1991, when one of its founders, Albert Meltzer (1991), wrote in the first issue of the KSL Bulletin:

Real Anarchism is not the cult of a few ‘well known’ quasi-father figures of the past, any more than real Buddhism is the worship of Gautama Buddha as a god. Anarchists in practice do not more care about what such persons said or wrote unless they happen to have said something with which they agree. The cult of researching their acquaintanceships, personal life and influences upon them is a deliberate ploy by State-sponsored academics, but it has nothing to do with us. The personality cult, the worship of individuals and the imposition of bourgeois ideas lead to a phony

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anarchism which may flourish but is not the real thing.

The KSL has embraced a collection philosophy that doesn't simply see anarchism as a theoretical idea or set of ideas but instead tries to record anarchism from the bottom up, documenting the everyday experiences and lives of anarchists. This policy tries to preserve and make accessible the history of lesser-known or forgotten anarchists and events. In rejecting "state-sponsored academics" and "the worship of individuals and the imposition of bourgeois ideas," Meltzer was alluding to the idea that while many of the ideas and theories of anarchism may have originally been articulated by a few authors, the key to understanding the anarchist movement is to see it not as the ideas of a few great men, but rather as a community that shared, lived with, and developed those ideas. Anarchism is a living movement in which ideas move and spread, and adapt and develop over time, in and through practice. In an interview, Pateman (2010) explained:

Albert knew that anarchism was not just Kropotkin or Stirner, or whoever. It was the putting into practice of it all that was important. He knew that this could be done by people who had only a bare knowledge (if any!!) of our major writers and thinkers. He also knew that histories of anarchism excluded countless people who had been instrumental in its development and changes. Because these people often did not write theory or were prominent speakers they were ignored.

Our contention is that lesser-known anarchists and events are just as, if not more, important than the "great" thinkers. In many ways, the KSL has followed the general shift of institutional and mainstream archives in the last few decades toward developing strategies to more systematically document the undocumented, listen for the silences in the archives, and widen the scope of collections to include people's everyday lives.

Another expression of the collection policy and justification for the work of the KSL read: "We do this to preserve and promote anarchist ideas and anarchist history. Not in a vague and fuzzy 'learning is good' kind of way, but because if we don't do it, who will? [...] Anarchism is the sum of years of struggle of thousands of comrades. Ideas are honed in argument, and in practice" (Kate Sharpley Library, 2004). Trying to document how anarchism was used in discussions over time, and how ideas were put into practice, explored, used, or rejected, allows for a much deeper understanding of the political theories.

This article goes on to assert that while there will always be someone interested in preserving a first edition of Kropotkin, he isn't the beginning and end of the anarchist movement. All the poorly printed, badly argued, or beautifully designed and articulate newspapers, pamphlets, books, and more that make up the anarchist movement help to shed light on anarchism as a human reality instead of a dead group of ideas.

Questions

There are a number of questions my involvement with the Kate Sharpley Library has led me to, not just pertaining to the sustainability of the KSL, but also about anarchist and community archives collections more generally. Some of this concern may simply be a matter of balancing my professional training and experiences working in larger institution, with what is possible and makes sense when working on a volunteer-run project with little to no funding. But I worry about the proper care and handling of collections for preservation. I worry about the difficulty or lack of good recordkeeping for collections; as collections grow, institutional or personal memory isn't enough, and it won't be enough long-term. But I think my biggest worry, and perhaps the most important question, is that of the sustainability of the collections and the projects—how will they continue into the future? Will these collections of rare and important anarchist materials last from generation to generation? Or even year to year? How will they remain alive and relevant? There are anarchist libraries and archives of various kinds and at various stages of development throughout Europe, the U.S., Latin America, and Australasia, but they are small volunteer institutions, surviving through the sheer will and enthusiasm of a few individuals. Will they be available and useful to people for the long haul? I don't want them to become boutique vanity collections, open only to a small number of people in the know, but I also recognize that serving large numbers of users is often impossible with a small staff and limited time. Yet the answer for these projects is rarely partnering with or transferring the collections to a bigger institution. The anarchist movement is a diverse and dispersed one, with no large organizations or centralized organizational culture. There are no long-lasting anarchist organizations, as are often found in other social movements. There are no organizations to which an anarchist archive or library could be

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donated, nor any that has the ability to sponsor or support such a library or archive.

This is the tension for me. These collections hold material that can be found not in your local public library, probably not at your local university library, and perhaps only at a few major research libraries with one-of-a-kind manuscript and archival collections. There are a number of important unpublished manuscripts and archival collections in the KSL that you cannot find elsewhere, for example, the records of the long-running anarchist bookstores Bound Together Books and Left Bank Books in San Francisco and Seattle respectively, and the records of the support group for the 1979 U.K. Persons Unknown Trial. I feel strongly as both an anarchist and an archivist that this material should be preserved and made accessible to those who want to use it. As a member of the KSL, I feel equally strongly that the material in this collection should not fall into the hands of a university or state-sponsored research library. That wasn't what the donors to the collection wanted, or what those who have given so much time and effort to the project wanted. But neither do I think the collection can be given to some amorphous, undefined "anarchist movement." The responsibility is too great, and the work too important, not to have some committed individual or group responsible and accountable. But as far as I am aware, neither the KSL, nor any of the other anarchist libraries and archives surveyed, have long-range plans for survival. What happens to these collections when those currently involved in the projects no longer have the time, energy, or ability to be part of them? In darker moments, I despair. But most of the time I am hopeful that the anarchist movement will remain relevant to enough people to attract future generations who will want to take up the mantle and care for these collections—just as de Cleyre, Notkin, and Cohen have influenced generations of people to keep the tradition of anarchist libraries alive. In these moments, I believe in the spirit of anarchism that inspires people to act for themselves and each other and to protect, preserve, and continue these projects without any help from the state.

Jessica Moran

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Anarchists in Egypt / On the run / Futerfas

What? Anarchists in Egypt! [Before 1916]
Over the past century and a half of the Italian language anarchist movement, its militants and groups migrated to all five continents. From the mid-19th to the start of the 20th century, it had a significant presence in Cairo and in Alexandria in Egypt.

Around the middle of the 19th century, the flow of immigrant male and female European workers into the countries of the Maghreb and the Ottoman Empire assisted the spread of internationalism and anti-authoritarian socialism, alongside other political persuasions. Yet for a variety of reasons traceable to topics like “the decolonization of anarchism” or Orientalism, as well as the hegemony exercised by certain schools of historiography, their history has been of small concern to historians and activists and has all but slipped into oblivion*, as witness the case of Egypt, of which more below.

Anarchist ferment, 1860-1882

Whilst the presence of European colonies on Egyptian soil dates back to the Middle Ages, it was only after Muhammad Ali came to power that the flood of migrants from Europe (and further afield) became impressive. Egypt’s rulers launched an intense process to modernize some of the institutions and agencies in Egyptian society; in fact, that process, opened the doors to the immigration of European technicians and a European workforce. Furthermore, up until the end of the 19th century at any rate, the viceroy of Egypt readily granted hospitality to European political exiles who, elsewhere, were in danger of imprisonment or deportation. At the same time, the system of ‘concession’ (the right of foreigners to be answerable to the laws of their own country and judged by consular judges) was often used by the states in Europe to keep individuals categorised as “seriously dangerous” well away from their homelands. Against this backdrop, the early 1860s witnessed the formation of carbonari, republican and Mazzinian groups among the migrant workforce and political exiles, mainly in Alexandria – the key city and port for communications in the Mediterranean – and then in Cairo. By around ten years later, those groups were being invaded by internationalism with the arrival of survivors of the Paris Commune and it is around this time that one Ugo Icilio Parrini (d. 1906) aka “L’Orso” (The Bear) crops up; as early as 1870 Cairo police had him classified as an internationalist. His name will be linked to thirty years of anarchist revolutionary activism. Parrini himself, by the 1880s,

became the driving force behind unification of the Italian-language anarchist groups that had a presence in every major Egyptian city and which had a number of chapters, including a women’s chapter. Egypt therefore joined the worldwide internationalist web, trading activists, ideas and publications.

In 1878 a number of internationalists fleeing the repression in the wake of the Benevento revolt arrived in Alexandria: these included the young Errico Malatesta who was reunited there with his brother, Aniello. Errico Malatesta remained in Alexandria for only a short time but returned to Egypt in 1882 when anarchists tried, unsuccessfully, to support Ahmad Orubi’s nationalist unrest; the crackdown on that unrest was followed by the British occupation of Egypt.

From doldrums to a fresh boost for revolutionary activism

Ideological and personal rifts, police repression and, above all, the constant to-ing and fro-ing of militants led over the following decade to a paralysis in the movement, albeit that it never petered out entirely. By the end of the century, anarchists were reorganizing and playing a leading role in introducing radical ideas and practices to the main cities of Egypt. Ugo Icilio Parrini and Luigi Losi in Cairo and Pietro Vasai, Francesco Cini and Roberto d’Angio in Alexandria, as well as dozens of other militants, gave a considerable boost to revolutionary activism, which was of some concern to the Italian, British and Egyptian authorities.

During the German Kaiser’s visit to Istanbul and Jerusalem, an agent of the Italian consulate in Alexandria had bombs made that were smuggled into Parrini’s business-cum-political club, to be discovered quickly thereafter by the police. That provided the pretext for the arrest of thirty militants, including Parrini and Vasai; in the end, they were all acquitted on all charges, but only after they had spent a year in Muhamram Bay prison. On their release and with the aid of dozens of activists arrived from abroad – including many returning from the Greco-Turkish war of 1897 – the anarchists embarked upon impressive propaganda, political activity and agitational work among the working class. There was a new dynamism in this. In 1900, Luigi Galleani arrived in Alexandria. Promptly arrested while in his hospital bed, he was freed after a month under an amnesty. It seems that it was he that drafted the charter of the Free University of Alexandria which was launched, mainly due to anarchists’ efforts, in

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1901. The university which was supposed to be characterized by “fraternity and mutual tolerance” was open to all, regardless of nationality, language, religion or gender.

At the same time, the activities of anarchists were focused upon planning new form of organization, struggle and working class struggle virtually unprecedented in the Egypt of that time; new associations and ‘resistance leagues’ orchestrated strikes, marches and rallies. Anarchist propaganda was stepped up through the launching of study circles and the publication of pamphlets, flyers and newspapers. May Day, the anniversary of the Paris Commune and 20th September were consistently used as opportunities to organize meetings and get-togethers of anarchists.

In Alexandria the writer Enrico Pea’s *Barracca Rossa* was launched. This was a magazine that was also a rallying point for male and female anarchists and it later became famous for attracting the likes of Giuseppe Ungaretti and the young Leda Rafanelli.

Controversies and Internal Disagreements

However, the movement was afflicted with disunity and very virulent internal differences. The launch in Alexandria of the syndicalist-inclined *Tribuna Libera* newspaper, the creation of Pietro Vasai and Joseph Rosenthal, widened the gulf with Parrini’s individualistic anti-organiser current and the Cairo comrades. The latter, in fact, refused to collect funds for *Tribuna Libera* and instead opted to raise money for the *Era Nuova* newspaper that Raffaele Valente had launched in Naples. Later, when the decision was made in Alexandria to launch a paper called *L’Operaio*, the Cairo group replied with *Il domani. Periodico libertario*. The differences spilled over from the ideological into occasional personal attacks. Even an “academic” round of lectures by Pietro Gori at the Free University of Alexandria in 1904 failed to alter that. The disputes and internal bickering were obstacles to political and propaganda activity.

To complicate matter further, in 1906 Parrini (“the great sower” as Enrico Pea described him) died unexpectedly; Parrini had been living in poverty for quite some time. With him perished what was undoubtedly the inspiration behind Italian-speaking anarchism in Egypt.

New Anarchist Activism and Unity Achieved after 1908

Not until 1908 was there a resurgence in anarchist activism. In January that year Vasai arrived in Cairo

as the representative of the Alexandria Resistance League, meaning to raise money for striking workers. In November 1908, Vasai called a meeting in Cairo’s Civil Cemetery, at which approval was given for the publication of a brand new anarchist propaganda paper, *L’Idea*, which published its first edition in March 1909. By that point, Vasai had moved to the Egyptian capital. It was no coincidence that the Italian consul reported to the Interior Ministry in Rome a “*degree of resurgence in the socialist and anarchist camp.*”

The spring of 1909 saw the launch of an Atheist Circle in Cairo, the members of which (its charter reads) “*mean to study, develop and spread all of the truths demonstrated by science and contradicting religious and deist principles*”. At the same time, a Free-Thinkers Circle was launched in Alexandria: among its founders was another well known anarchist, Umberto Bambini.

On 4 July 1909, in Cairo’s Eden theatre, socialists and anarchists launched the International Federation for Resistance Among Workers. Its aim, as stated in the manifesto drafted also in Greek and Arabic was “*the emancipation of the workers and the immediate betterment of their conditions*”. The organization, the manifesto stated “will stand outside of any political, national or religious camp.” Shortly after that, on 25 July 1909, the Cairo and Alexandria anarchists, meeting in a bottle plant, decided to call a meeting “to lay the foundations for a final agreement within the anarchist movement in Egypt”. That meeting was held on 1 August 1909 at the Alexandria Atheist Circle. After years of division, a sort of an agreed programme had been arrived at. Three hours of proceedings led to the drafting of the final document, entitled *Why We Are Anarchists – What We Want*. The text afforded “*reasonable freedom of action to both organized anarchists and those others who mean to engage in individualist propaganda*”. At the same time, it afforded “*the possibility for anarchists to join labour organisations.*”

Albeit short-lived, the unity thrashed out also made an impact through “practical propaganda”. When Francisco Ferrer was arrested, a Pro-Ferrer Committee was set up in Alexandria; it included anarchists, socialists from the ‘Pisacane’ branch, members of the Atheist Circle and of the Free-Thinkers’ Circle. When the Spanish anarchist was subsequently sent to the firing squad, a special edition of *Pro-Ferrer* was issued, numerous public demonstrations were mounted and a stone erected in the civil cemetery.

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Anarchists also resumed organizing and getting involved in labour struggles. The leagues bounced back, especially those formed by the printworkers and cigarette-makers. There was a fresh emphasis on marking anniversaries as a way of boosting propaganda. Public events were organized to mark May Day in 1909 and 1910. In Alexandria, in 1910, a procession making the anniversary of Ferrer's execution defied a ban imposed by the police and a strong police deployment managed only to have it alter its route.

Decline

But within a year, the movement began to decline again. To quote Vasai's words "*the dissension and internal warfare, a blight that especially infects Italy's anarchist camp*" were to blame.

1913 saw publication of one last newspaper, the very appearance of which generated a lot of consensus: *L'Unione* was anarcho-syndicalist and anti-militarist in persuasion. By that point the activism of anarchist militants was being directed into the workers' movement and the promotion of unity "*the first step towards freedom and well-being*" and into the foundation of a single workers' organisation.

Most likely because of the war, the paper was shut down in 1914. Vasai was hauled before the courts again along with the anarchist Macri, for "defending regicide", on which charge he was acquitted before he quit Egypt, suffering from TB, on 7 July 1916. With his departure it can be argued that the history of the Italian-language anarchist movement in Egypt had reached an end. There were many reasons for this.

The war led to a tightening-up of British surveillance and put paid to the concessionary arrangement. The rise of Egyptian nationalism (which had always been inimical to radicalism, especially class-based radicalism), the launch of the Socialist Party (the creation of Joseph Rosenthal) or, after the Russian Revolution, of a Communist Party, as well as fascism's accession to power in Italy, delivered the coup de grace to the anarchist movement. In the 1920s anarchists progressively withdrew from political activity, many of them returning to their homelands; a few were expelled, like the syndicalist Giuseppe Pizzuto. Others, whilst not abjuring their ideals, retreated into private life.

Costantino Paonessa.

Translated by Paul Sharkey

* See I K Makdisi's interesting book *The Eastern Mediterranean and the Making of Global Radicalism, 1860-1914* (University of California Press, 2010)

Source: *A Rivista Anarchica* (Milan) Year 46, No 405, March 2016

The Princetown escapee

A short account of the case of Scots anarchist John Kerr, war resister

On May 7th 1917, PC Parker was on patrol in Exeter. Near the Exe Bridge, he spotted a man who he considered to be "dressed as a tramp". Believing him to be of an age for military service, he confronted the man. This individual, who had a strong Scots accent, produced a document which identified him as John Berrick, employed under the Home Office scheme for employment of Conscientious Objectors at the Princetown Works Centre. This was in fact Dartmoor prison which had been converted in March 1917 into a centre for conscientious objectors, housing up to 1,200 men, ranging from religious objectors to Socialists and Anarchists. On the card was written "Special leave permitted to visit parents" and signed by the Princetown Director. PC Parker arrested the individual.

The police believed the document was a forgery and that the individual in question was one John Kerr, who had refused orders when sent into the Royal Scots Regiment. He was asked if he would volunteer information to facilitate enquiries. He replied that he was an anarchist and therefore against all law and order and that therefore it was his policy to give as much trouble as possible to the authorities. He refused to volunteer any information and he was charged as an absentee, appeared at Exeter Police Court on the following day.

Kerr was described in court as being of a slight build and on "the younger side of thirty". In court he refused to put in a plea as an absentee or to make a point as a conscientious objector. He suggested that he be handed over to the military authorities as an absentee and let them investigate. He was then remanded until the following Saturday.

Kerr had been called up to the Army Reserve and refused to attend. He was then put into the Royal Scots barracks near Edinburgh. There he refused to obey orders, was sentenced to 56 days imprisonment and then sent to Princetown, from where he had escaped. At a subsequent hearing, Sergeant Furlong attended from the Royal Scots. By now complications

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had arisen as the Governor of Exeter Prison refused to hand over Kerr to Furlong without a magistrate's order.

Things got even more complicated when Sgt. Furlong fell ill himself and was confined to military hospital. In the meantime a private from the regiment was sent down, but could not take the prisoner back on his own without the help of Furlong, and another soldier now needed to be sent! The Chief Constable asked in court that Kerr be remanded and handed over to the military escort. When asked by the magistrates whether he had objection to a remand, Kerr replied that he was not an absentee, but had no objection to be handed over to the military. He added that: "I thought a man was treated as innocent in England until he was found guilty. At the prison while under remand I have been kept in solitary confinement and fed on bread and water".

This case illustrates the treatment dealt out to conscientious objectors and war resisters, particularly if they had political convictions. Life at Princeton was tough for the prisoners there, and Kerr as an anarchist had refused to submit and had escaped. His treatment whilst under remand in Exeter Prison was also reprehensible, as Kerr himself had pointed out in court.

Nick Heath

Sources:

Exeter and Plymouth Gazette, 9th May 1917.
Western Times, 9th May, 10th May and 14th May 1917

<http://libcom.org/history/princeton-escapee>

Credit / extras

This issue comes to you from the KSL collective in May 2016. Hope you find it interesting. And don't forget recent articles on Russian anarchists on the website:

Kolyada, Vasily Varfolomeyevich. The Soviet Penal Colonies: Comrade Koliada's letter.

<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/j3tzpj>

Glushakov, Yuri. "Under the black flag of the oppressed": Belarusian anarchist Vasily Kolyada (Korostelev).

<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/9kd67r>

Baron, Aron Davidovich. A Letter of Aron Baron from Tashkent [1929].

<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/31zdqb>

Attention, Anarchists from Byalistok! [Aron Dovid]

<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/51c6ff>

In the USSR [1934]

<http://www.katesharpleylibrary.net/280hbd>



Natan Futerfas (photo and brief notes)

Natan Yakovlevich Futerfas (1896–1937) belonged to anarchist groups in Moscow during the Civil War. He chaired the organizing committee of the "All-Russian Federation of Esperantists" (1918–1924), which brought together supporters of anarchists in the Esperantist milieu. Starting in 1924, he was arrested on at least four occasions and found himself in prisons or in exile most of the time. Meanwhile, he continued to take part in the anarchist movement by, for example, being one of the leaders of the "Petrograd Group of Anarcho-Syndicalists" (1927) and by joining groups of exiled anarchists in the Narymsky district and in Arkhangelsk. It was in the latter city that he was shot on October 27 1937.

(Research by A. V. Dubovik.)

<http://katesharpleylibrary.pbworks.com/w/page/13175719/Russian%20Anarchist%20letters%20in%20Amsterdam>

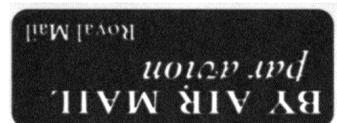
Futerfas was involved in the Moscow Esperanto journal *Nova epoka* (*New era*). Apparently he inspired the figure of Futer, the staunch opponent of the Soviet system in Eugène Lanti's *Is socialism built in the Soviet Union?* (*Ĉu socialismo konstrugas en sovetio?* / Eugenio Lanti 1935).

The photo shows Lanti with the editors of *Nova Epoka*, Moscow, August 1922. From left to right: Valentin Poljakov, Natano [Natan] Futerfas, Eugenio Lanti, Nikolao Nekrasov, Gregoro Demidjuk

source: https://eo.wikipedia.org/wiki/La_nova_epoko

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